BY [illegible]NGTON & CO.

NORTHERN NEWS.

MORE OF THE ASSASSINATION.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMAINS.

MR. SEWARD'S CONDITION.

SUICIDE IN WASHINGTON.

BOOTH NOT ARRESTED.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS.

THE GRIEF OF THE PEOPLE.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Through the courtesy of Gen. Schofield, or some member of his staff, we have been placed in possession of a copy of the Baltimore *American*, of the 22nd, from which we make the following summary of important news:

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S REMAINS IN BALTIMORE.

Shortly before ten o'clock a pilot engine entered the depot, announcing the funeral train of the illustrious dead but a few moments behind. On the platform were assembled Hon. E. H. Webster, Governor Bradford, Governor Swann, Lieutenant Governor Cox, the Governor's Staff, General Berry and Staff, Hon. William B. Hill, Secretary of State, Hon. Robert Fowler, State Treasurer, with other of the officials of the State Government, Mayor Chapman, the City Council of Baltimore, with the Heads of the Departments of the City Government, Major General Wallace, Brigadier Generals Tyler and Kenly, Commodore Dornin, and many other officers of the army and navy.

At ten o'clock the train bearing the body and escort reached the depot in charge of Gen. McCallum and John W. Garrett, Esq., and in a brief time the coffin was removed by the guard—Sergeants of the Invalid Corps—and, with uncovered heads and saddened hearts, amid the firing of minute guns and the tolling of bells, it was escorted through the depot buildings by the State and City authorities to the hearse or funeral car awaiting its reception on Camden street.

After appropriate honors were paid the remains of the distinguished dead, the funeral train left for Harrisburg. The *American* says:

At about half-past two o'clock, to the regret of thousands of our citizens, the coffin was closed, and the face that was so dear to the nation was hidden from view, and escorted by the guard of honor, was removed to the hearse. The procession then reformed and took up its mournful march to the depot of the Northern Central Railway Company. The coffin was placed in a car tastefully draped, and the escort seated in a train specially assigned to them, which was also draped, and started for Harrisburg.

ARRIVAL AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—The funeral train arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening. The train reached the State Line at 5.30, where Governor Curtin had arrived in a special train from Harrisburg, accompanied by his Staff.

The general gloom produced by the death of the President was everywhere apparent along the road hither. The national banner was everywhere draped in mourning, and the same solemnity of countenance was everywhere seen, and the people all seemed to be profoundly silent spectators of the cortege as it swept by. When the train reached York, at the request of the ladies of that place, a beautiful wreath was placed, with due solemnity, on the coffin.

On arriving here the body was exposed to view until a late hour.

The funeral train will leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

[From the Washington Star of last evening.]

THE CLOSING CEREMONIES IN WASHINGTON.

Yesterday the throng of persons visiting the remains of the late President, as they laid in the Capitol, continued untill dark, at which time the doors were closed by the guard for the night, consisting of the Capitol police, Captain Newman, and a detail from the 12th Veteran Reserves. The number of visitors is estimated at about forty thousand, and but for the inclement weather the number would have been probably twice as many. The catafalque was surrounded by a platform, which the crowd ascended, passing to the head of the coffin, and thence to the west door of the Rotunda and out of the building.

CONDITION OF MR. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 21—9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has had a comfortable night and is doing well. Mr. F. Seward rested well but is much exhausted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, April 21—9 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has had no fever to-day. His wounds are healing and less painful. Mr. F. Seward is stronger and not so restless to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

MORE ABOUT THE ASSASSINATION—THE SUICIDE AT WASHINGTON—GEORGE B. LOVE.

Mention is made in our edition of this morning of the arrest of a man named George B. Love, in Washington, on Wednesday night, on the charge of attempting to pass the outer line of pickets near the city. He was placed in confinement, and while incarcerated he deliberately committed suicide by cutting the jugular vein on each side of the neck with a penknife. He is supposed to have been connected with the assassins in the murder of the President. He was formerly a hospital steward in the United States Army; was tried before a court martial at Annapolis for "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," was convicted and dismissed.

BOOTH'S NOTE TO MR. JOHNSON INTENDED TO IMPLICATE HIM IN THE MURDER.

[From the Albany Argus.]

What was the object of Booth in seeking an interview with Vice President Johnson on Friday morning? Not to kill him; for that would foil the other attempt, and explode the whole conspiracy. Was it not to involve the Vice President, and cast suspicion on him? To get him to write a note, a simple response to his card would do, "I shall be happy to have an interview with Mr. Booth on ——." This dropped on the scene of murder would be an evidence of collusion with Mr. Lincoln's destined successor, a shallow device, but one in the fashion of a hundred stage plots. What other theory accounts for the visit to Mr. Johnson, the note, the desired interview and the expected response? If we discard the idea of an intended murder of the Vice

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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[From the Chicago Journal.]

LETTER FROM THE "ASA TRENCHARD" OF THE TRAGEDY.

Mr. William J. Hawke, of this city, who resides at No. 284 State street, has received a letter from his son Harry, who is a member of Laura Keene's theatrical company, who were playing *Our American Cousin*, at Ford's Theatre, in Washington, on the night of the horrid tragedy. He gives some new facts in reference to the assassination and the assassin. We are permitted to publish the letter, which is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 16.

This is the first opportunity I have had to write to you since the assassination of our dear President on Friday night, as I have been in custody nearly ever since. I was one of the principal witnesses of that sad affair, being the only one on the stage at the time of the fatal shot.

I was playing "Asa Trenchard," in the *American Cousin*. The "old lady" of the theatre had just gone off the stage, and I was answering her exit speech when I heard the shot fired. I turned, looked up at the President's box, heard the man exclaim "*Sic semper tyrannis*," saw him jump from the box, seize the flag on the staff, and drop to the stage; he slipped when he gained the stage, but he got upon his feet in a moment, brandished a large knife, saying, "The South shall be free!" turned his face in the direction I stood, and I recognised him as John Wilkes Booth. He ran towards me, and I, seeing the knife, thought I was the one he was after, ran off the stage and up a flight of stairs. He made his escape out of a door, directly in the rear of the theatre, mounted a horse and rode off.

The above all occurred in the space of a quarter of a minute, and at the time I did not know that the President was shot, although, if I had tried to stop him, he would have stabbed me.

I am now under one thousand dollars bail to appear as a witness when Booth is tried, if caught.

All the above I have sworn to. You may imagine the excitement in the theatre, which was crowded, with the cries of "Hang him!" "Who was he?" &c., from every one present.

In about fifteen minutes after the occurrence, the President was carried out and across the street. I was requested to walk down to the police headquarters and give my evidence. They then put me under one thousand dollars bond to appear at 10 o'clock next morning. I then walked about for some time, as the city was filled with excitement, and then I went to bed. At half-past 6 I was called by an aid of the President, to go to the house where he was lying, to give another statement before Judge Carter, Secretary Stanton, and other high officials assembled there. I did so, and went to bed again. On Saturday I gave bail.

It was the saddest thing I ever knew. The city only the night before was illuminated, and everybody was so happy. Now it is all sadness. Everybody looks gloomy and sad.

On that night the play was going off so well. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln enjoyed it so much. She was laughing at my speech when the shot was fired. In fact, it was one laugh from the time the curtain went up until it fell, and to think of such a sorrowful ending! It is an era in my life that I shall never forget. Inclosed is a piece of the fringe of the flag the President was holding when shot.

BOOTH REPUDIATED BY THE CANADA REBELS.

[From the Montreal Telegraph.]

He was in Montreal last winter, attempting to make an engagement with Mr. Buckland; he expressed himself as a Southern sympathiser, and spoke of his desire to go to Richmond and play there for the benefit of Confederate hospitals; but he was not cordially received by Southern men here, it being reported that he was a Federal spy, and in this light he was generally, although perhaps untruly, regarded. While here his expenditure was profuse and reckless, and his habits intemperate. According to all accounts, he appears to have been a man capable of committing any wickedness for the sake of the notoriety attending it. With this explanation the reader has at once the key to the dramatic incidents of the tragedy, the deed, the appearance on the stage, the naked dagger, the "*Sic semper tyrrannis*," and the exit.

[From the Washington Star.]

On Wednesday night a man who made several attempts at different points to pass the outer line of pickets around the city, was placed in the guard room at Fort Thayer for examination, and there deliberately committed suicide by cutting the jugular vein on each side of the neck with a penknife. He was about five feet, ten inches high, light curly hair and beard, small feet and delicate hands was evidently educated, had on a new fine officer's fatigue coat, grey pants and vest, new under clothing in double, and fine calf boots.

On him was found three hundred and twenty dollars, a penknife, *two conflicting* army discharges of *the same date* for George B. Love, a receipt from H. Stockbridge, of Baltimore, for two hundred and fifty dollars from George B. Love for legal services, and a watch and chain.

The evidence seems to indicate that he was concerned in the assassination plot.

THE REPORTED ARREST OF BOOTH.

READING, April 21.—The Booth chase in this region is now positively known to be futile. The man said to have recognized the individual as Booth denies having any knowledge of him. A man has been arrested at Tamaqua, but he is anybody but Booth.

THE ASSASSIN SEEN.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Sergeant J. M. Dye, Battery C, Pa. Ind. Artillery, stationed at Camp Berry, Washington city, in a private letter of 15th inst., to his father, J. S. Dye, No. 100, Broadway, gives the following account of the conduct of Booth immediately before the assassination, which proves that he had a confederate on the ground, actively cooperating in his preparations for the bloody work. It seems that they expected the President to leave the house at the close of the second act, and meant to assassinate him between the door and his carriage:

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 15, 1865.

"*Dear Father*—With sorrow I pen these lines. The death of President Lincoln has deeply affected me. And why shouldn't it, *when I might have saved his precious life?*

"I was standing in front of the theatre when the two assassins were conversing. I heard part of their conversation; it was not sufficiently plain for an outsider to understand the true meaning of it; yet it apprised Sergt. Cooper and myself that they were anxious that the President should come out to his carriage, which was standing just behind us. The second act would soon end, and they expected he would come out then. I stood a while between them and the carriage, with my revolvers ready, for I began to suspect them. The act ended, but the President did not appear; so Booth went into a restaurant and took a drink; then came out and went into the alley where his horse was standing, though I did not know that any horse was there. He came back and whispered to the other rascal, then stepped into the theatre. There were at this time two police officers standing by them. I was invited by my friend C. to have some oysters, and we went into a saloon around the corner, and had just got seated when a man came running in and said the President was shot! This so startled us

MOURNING AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—The entire population of Memphis turned out to-day to testify their respect for the memory of the late President. A more universal demonstration of sorrow could not have been made in the most loyal city of the Union. Fully twenty thousands persons participated in the demonstration, including the enrolled militia and the United States troops at this place, civic societies &c.

THE PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

HARRISBURG, April 22.—The body of President Lincoln was exposed to view in the Capitol from half-past 9 until 12 o'clock last night. The heavy rain meantime continued, but notwithstanding thousands of persons repaired thither to see the remains. This morning we have the promise of a clear day. All business is suspended and the principal streets teem with human beings to see the solemn funeral train. Gentlemen of official prominence from all parts of Pennsylvania were conspicuous in the large procession, which was composed of both civilians and military. The bells were told and minute guns fired.—The display was highly creditable to the citizens of the Capitol of Pennsylvania. The cortege having reached the railroad station, the remains were placed on the funeral car, when the train started for Philadelphia.

MOURNING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The funeral services in honor of the late President, as celebrated in this city yesterday, were the grandest ever witnessed on the Pacific Coast. The procession was three miles long, 15,000 people participating. Business was entirely suspended, and every house was draped with an emblem of mourning. Every town in the State, and the principal towns in Nevada, have paid a similar testimonial of respect.

Several arrests have been made of parties who have uttered approval of the assassination. They will be dealt with by the authorities.

The sad event has caused a general interruption of business all over the State.

REPORTED REBEL SUCCESS IN ALABAMA.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—The Jackson, Miss., *News* of the 9th inst., says:

"General Wirt Adams, with about 1,000 men, encountered the Federal forces, under Gen. Crossom, 3,500 strong, at Pleasant Ridge, Ala., and whipped them badly, killing 300, wounding and capturing a large number, and taking all their artillery, wagons, and pontoons. Adams loss about 300 or 400."

More of our wounded, from Mobile, arrived at New Orleans on the 18th.

For the Progress.]

PUBLIC MEETING IN GRANVILLE COUNTY.

At a public meeting of citizens of Granville county, N. C., at Willow, on Wednesday, the 26th day of April, 1865; on motion Wm. R. White, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. L. T. Smith appointed Secretary.

On further motion, a Committee of five were appointed, consisting of Dr. Eugene Grissom, Dr. A. R. Vann, Rufus Bobbitt, E. R. Lyon, and W. M. Blackwell, Esqr's., to prepare business for the action of the meeting, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were severally adopted unanimously; to wit:

WHEREAS, application has been made in behalf of the citizens of this vicinity, to Maj. Gen Schofield, "commanding the Department of Raleigh, its right and rear," for the protection of life and property against the depredations of worthless marauders, which he is promptly and efficiently affording, therefore

Resolved, That our sincere and heartfelt gratitude is due, and is hereby tendered to Maj. Gen. Schofield, for this timely aid and protection.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our warmest thanks to Lieut. Ben Trags, Company G., 7th O. V. C., and his command, individually, for their gentlemanly and soldier-like bearing, in the execution of Gen. Schofield's order.

Resolved, That we cheerfully submit to Federal authority; and ask for their protection so long as necessity may require.

Resolved, That Gen. Schofield be requested to allow the Guard to remain in this County.

Resolved, That we have heard with feelings of horror and regret, of the assassination of His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States; that we regard it as unfortunate and calamitous, and for ourselves, as individuals, and as a community, we repudiate and protest against any affiliation or sympathy with such an atrocious deed.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Gen. Sherman, chief in command, to Gen. Schofield, commanding this department, and to Lieut. Trags, of his escort, by a Committee from this meeting.

WM. R. WHITE, *Chairman.*

L. TURNER SMITH, *Sec'y.*

I appoint Dr. Eugene Grissom, and Dr. A. R. Vann, a committee under the last resolution, to present these proceedings as directed.

WM. R. WHITE, *Chairman.*

L. TURNER SMITH, *Secretary.*

For the Progress.]

LINES WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The great, the good, the brave is gone,
A nation mourns her noblest son;
We love his virtues, every one,
His vein of fame—a Washington.

The great, the good, the brave must die,
The shade of death will dim the eye,
And thus God's law we satisfy
In this our weak estate.

But why should demons dark as hell
Invade the soul, where virtues dwell,
And mar our joys, our hopes dispel,
To satisfy their hate.

Of all that's great and good below,
And nerve the arm, to strike the blow
That laid our loved A. Lincoln low
IN DEATH.

But traitors yet will rue the day,
The assassins role, they first did play,
Our loved chief magistrate did slay,
Their unholy cause to save.

U. THOMAS,
Co. C., (104,) O. V. I.

April 27th, 1865.

FISH.—The Richmond *Whig* says fish are cheaper than they have been for a long time before. Herrings are 25 cents per dozen and shad from 25 to 50 cents each. The *Whig* adds:

Fishing is now the employment and pastime of hundreds of persons who have been thrown out of employment or deprived of a subsistence by the fire. The employment is lucrative, and provides either food or money. One drawback is the great scarcity of fishing tackle. The sutlers brought a limited supply into the city, but it was soon bought up by speculators, who know the great need and demand.

There is a great excitement in Munich about Wagner, the composer. One party says that he has off-ended his patron the young king, and another that

A Strong Bill of Indictment against Gov. Vance—How he might have saved his State—How he failed to do it.

Governor Vance has done more than any other man not immediately connected with the so-called Confederate Government, to prolong the war and have North Carolina desolated. It was in his power two years ago, by taking a bold stand, to have restored the State to the Union, and thus have spared his people all the horrors and ruin that ever follow in the track of great armies. And he was urged to do it; but he turned a deaf ear to all suggestions in favor of compromise and reconciliation, and hounded on the dogs of war, and a deceived and betrayed people have reaped the bitter fruits.

We transfer to our columns the following strong bill of indictment against the fugitive Governor, drawn by the editor of the *Standard*, with our hearty endorsation:

The recent attempt by certain politicians to foist Gov. Vance on the people of this State, and continue him in power, renders it proper and even necessary that we should refresh the public mind as to his course.

Gov. Vance was elected in 1862 by a majority of 35,000 by the Conservative or Union party. It was expected by the great body of his supporters that he would seize the first favorable opportunity to make an honorable peace with the Federal Government, and for twelve months he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his friends; but in August 1864, immediately after his celebrated visit to Richmond, and his long and confidential conversation with Jefferson Davis, it was perceived that he was fully committed to the war, and that his purpose was never to consent to a restoration of the Union under any circumstances. The phantasm of the secession to Davis which glimmered before him, warped him into an apparently endless path of blood, and he turned his back upon his old friends, frequently declaring that before he would consent, in *any event*, to reconstruction, he would resign his office, place himself at the head of his old regiment, and fight to the death. He bitterly denounced the peace meetings held about this time, and in some instances allowed State and Confederate troops to disperse the meetings and maltreat worthy citizens who composed them. In February, 1864, he delivered his "Wilkesboro' speech, in which he pledged himself to a war in which he would see the people of the State reduced to the necessity of eating the grass that grew on the graves of the dead before he would submit to the national authority. And from this time forth, up to the night when he ingloriously fled before the faint echoes of the bugles of Kilpatrick's cavalry, he signalized himself by the most slavish obedience to the Richmond government and aided that government in every conceivable way in crushing out the last remnant of freedom in our poor old State. He even went so far as to promise Davis that he would aid him in coercing his own native State in desolating her towns and cities and laying waste her fields if her people should attempt to exercise the right of secession, which was plainly guaranteed to them in the Confederate Constitution. This fact can be proved by the official records. He vied with Col. Peter Mallett, the brutal Commandant of Conscripts in this State, in his efforts to force our honest poor men, who were opposed to the war, into the ranks as soldiers; and he even went so far in some cases, (as can be proved if necessary,) as to single out persons who had voted against him, and had them turned over to Mallett as conscripts, while in State offices, and under the cover of "Executive clemency," he shielded hundreds of his favorites from conscription, and encouraged them in their work of hunting down and trampling on the loyal portion of our people. He permitted Davis to infest every avenue of society in the State with his spies, whose business it was to report our loyal people to the Richmond government, where their names were recorded in what was called the "black book;" and many of these were thrown into prison at Richmond and Salisbury, on the mere suspicion of disloyalty and thus held and punished by insults and starvation for months, and at last those of them who were not released by death, were set loose without trial, with broken health and crushed spirits. Under his orders and by his permission, the militia or home guards of this State, together with Confederate troops, scoured the Counties, razing or burning houses, plundering the people, arresting and dragging old men, helpless women and little children to their camps, where they were confined for days and weeks, on the mere suspicion that they had given a crust of bread or a bit of meat to deserters, or because the families thus outraged by his order happened to have sons, or brothers, or father in the woods. Women with infants at their breasts were thus dragged to camp, and women who gave suck were separated in some cases from their children, and were forced away with the wailings of their babes ringing in their ears. In one instance, in the County of Randolph, one of his officers arrested the wife of a deserter while at the spring with her children washing clothes, and put her thumbs under the fence and caused two of his men to sit upon the fence, until she screamed out and told where her husband was. If this officer was cashiered by Gov. Vance, or even reprimanded, we have never heard of it. If these facts are denied, let the loyal people of Chatham, Randolph, Alamance, Guilford, Davidson, Forsyth, Wilkes, and other Counties answer. When we denounced these outrages in the *Standard* as a disgrace to civilization and as a blot on the Christian escutcheon of our people, we were answered by the *Conservative*, the Governor's organ, that the military had only performed their duty, and that it was strange that we had denunciations of efforts to recruit the Confederate armies, but no word of censure for the deserters themselves. And when Joel Ashworth, Esq., one of the respected and patriotic Commoners from Randolph, introduced resolutions in the House of Commons calling for an investigation of these outrages he was violently assailed in the *Conservative* by order of Gov. Vance, ridiculed, maligned, and his good name injured as far as such assaults could do it. In a word, Mr. Davis regarded our people as so many dumb beasts, devoted to slaughter for the purpose of perpetuating the despotism he had established over them, and *Gov. Vance in all things, acted the part of a sub despot to execute his bloody decrees.*

In his canvass for re-election in 1864 Gov. Vance resorted to every means to delude the people and to repress free thought and free speech. He plainly told the people that the war was waged to perpetuate slavery and he exhorted them to fight on, promising them peace with independence by the autumn of 1864. In the outset of his campaign, while the Legislature was in session, he opened several barrels of blockade whisky in one of his departments in this city, detailed one of his officers to act as tapster, and had the article freely dealt out to members of the Legislature and others, in order to obtain votes. A campaign thus commenced could end only in fraud and crime. By the law of this State, passed in pursuance of the Constitution, our citizens have the privilege of voting with a folded ticket. This right was especially important to our people with detectives in their midst and an iron despotism over their heads. On all former occasions the tickets had been printed on white paper, but Gov. Vance caused them to be printed on yellow paper, so as to detect every citizen who did not vote his ticket. The result was thousands of detailed men, State officers and the like, who desired to vote against him, were compelled to vote for him or incur the fearful risk of being immediately picked up and sent to the front as conscripts. At hundreds of the ballot boxes the inspectors of the polls acted as detectives, and as the citizens voted they opened the ticket, and if they saw it was for the opponent of Vance they marked the name of the voter on the back of the ballot, thus dooming him to conscription. By Gov. Vance's order troops were stationed at hundreds of ballot boxes on the day of election, ostensibly for the purpose of arresting deserters who might come forward to vote, but really for the purpose of intimidating the people and preventing them from voting as they wished. Thousands of votes were controlled in this way, thus cutting down the vote of Governor Vance's opponent, and in many instances defeating the election of Union men to the Legislature. Governor Vance himself singled out some of his own State employees in this City for conscription because it was supposed before the election they would vote against him; his subordinates threatened employees that if they voted against him they would at once be sent to camp; and some of the subordinates did strut men after the election and turn them over to the tender mercies of Peter Mallett, because they voted for Gov. Vance's opponent.

home, was, if possible, a more thorough farce than that held among the people. A large majority of the soldiers were anxious to have the best terms that could be obtained, and wished to vote against Gov. Vance; but their officers, who held their appointments at the hands of Davis and Vance, told them that if they voted against the latter, they would be denied furloughs, would be placed in the front of battle, and would be marked and known as traitors as long as they lived. Some of them were bucked and gagged for voting their honest sentiments, as others of them had been previously for reading the *Standard*. At one of the hospitals in this place two of the Surgeons in charge stood over the ballot box all day, denouncing the opponent of Gov. Vance as a traitor, and telling the soldiers that if they voted for him, they would be at once discharged and sent to the front at Richmond; and at another one of the hospitals, the colored servants were allowed to place Vance tickets in their caps, to indicate to the poor white soldier how he ought to vote, and here, as at other places, the soldiers were warned that if they voted against Vance, they might expect no favors from the Surgeons. At one of the hospitals in Virginia the votes were counted out at twelve o'clock and though the soldiers who voted were all in service and of the same stamp, the inspectors threw out the votes that had been cast for Gov. Vance's opponent, on the ground that they had been given by "rebs and returned deserters;" and at another hospital in Virginia, where the opponent of Vance received one vote, three votes were waiting one night by some twenty armed desperadoes, and one of them taken from his bunk, his head shaved, and ridden on a rail; and the other would have to be served the same way, but he scuffled up and procured a Colt's repeater, and thus sent back the desperate wretches who sought to disgrace him because he had voted like a free man.

Gov. Vance knew all about these things, and approved them. His yellow tickets were circulated all through the army and all over the State, thus giving the cue to his minions to trample on the elective franchise. And when the Legislature met in November, 1864, he continued to urge his bloody views and to persecute the peace men, not only politically but personally and socially. It was owing entirely to his opposition to the measure that a Convention was not called in November last; and hence all the recent sufferings of the people of this State. One of his last acts was his defiant war speech at Smithfield, in which he told the Confederate forces they would certainly defeat Gen. Sherman's army; and his last act was to leave the City a few days thereafter, late at night, on a swift horse, thus abandoning the capital, and wandering away to plan new campaigns for the insurgent forces.

It gives us no pleasure to pen this article, but it has been forced from us by the attempt of the politicians referred to, to continue Gov. Vance in power. So far as we are concerned we were content to leave Gov. Vance to pursue his own course, without censure or even comment from us; and we have no wish now to see him personally injured. He has proved himself utterly unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Let him go, never to return in his capacity of Governor. There could be no peace under him, for, in the first place, he would persecute his enemies and refuse them his protection as citizens of a common State; and, in the second place, he is so justly obnoxious to a large majority of our people, that they could never be so reconciled to him as to give a cheerful support to his administration, without which every effort he might make to quiet the public mind and restor order, would be more or less sugatory and unavailing. Our people know that at heart he hates the old government and the old flag, and instead of putting confidence in him as a loyal supporter of the federal Union, they would be obliged to regard him as a splendid hypocrite. Invest him with power, and call back the Legislature to co operate with him, and there would be no Convention—no steps would be taken to abolish slavery, but the existing State Government would be continued to the end of its term, in defiance of the wishes of our people and to the profound regret of all true Unionists elsewhere. Nothing but revolution could prevent this, and such a thing would not be thought of by our people after the sufferings they have already endured from war. So anxious are they for repose, that they would bear almost anything before they would engage in another revolution.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Dep't North Carolina,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 21, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 37.

COLONEL G. F. GRANGER, 9TH MAINE INFANTRY, commanding 3d Brig., 2d Div., 10th Army Corps, is hereby assigned to duty as Post Commander, Raleigh, N. C.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
A. A. General.

April 25-tf

Head-Quarters Division 10th A. Corps,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 20th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH III, SPECIAL Field Orders No. 35, C. S. from Headquarters Department of North Carolina, the 3rd Brigade, Col. G. F. Granger, 9th Maine Vols. commanding, will occupy and garrison the city of Raleigh, relieving the guards now on duty from other commands.

Colonel Granger will execute the duties now being performed by General Stiles.

Lieut. Col. S. M. Zent, commanding 13th Ind. Vols., will perform the duties of Provost Marshal, relieving Col. Warner, of the 23d Army Corps.

By command of
BREVET MAJ. GEN. A. AMES,
CHAS. A. CAMERON, Maj. and A. A. G.

April 24 tf.

Head-Quarters Post of Raleigh.
APRIL 22rd, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 37, from Hd Qrs Dp't. of N C. Army of the Ohio, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Raleigh.

In assuming command of this Post, the undersigned announces to the citizens, with whom he will be brought into close contact, from the nature of his office, that it is his earnest desire to promote in every way in his power, the welfare of the city, to protect the persons and property of peaceable citizens, and to preserve order and quiet within the limits of the Post. And everything that is practible will be done to bring about this result.

G. F. GRANGER.
Col. Commanding Post.

April 24 tf.

Head-Quarters, Post of Raleigh, N. C.,
APRIL 23rd, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 2.

CITIZENS WHO ARE ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT any means of support, and are desirous of obtaining subsistence from the Government, will make application to Wm. H. Harrison, Mayor of the City, who will furnish them with an order for rations, which must be brought to these Head Quarters for the approval of the Post Commander, after which the rations can be obtained at the Post Commissaries on Fayetteville St.

By order of
COL. G. F. GRANGER,
Commanding Post.

C. S. SANFORD, Post Adjutant.

April 24 tf.

Headquarters, Post of Raleigh,
April 23, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

THE COLONEL COMMANDING BEING DESIROUS of promoting the welfare of the citizens of Raleigh and preserving the health of the city, proposes to police the streets and public grounds within the limits of this Post as thoroughly as possible.

All citizens are requested as a necessary sanitary precaution, to carefully police their private grounds and prevent as far as possible the accumulation of refuse matter about their premises. All such accumulation that is unavoidable will be carted out of the city every Saturday if piled on piles on the street in front or near of each house every Friday evening.

Major George B. Dyer, Health Officer, will visit and inspect all the public grounds and streets and all private premises, reporting their condition, if dirty, at these Headquarters.

The Commanding Officer of the Post sincerely hopes that the citizens of Raleigh will do all in their power to assist in preserving the cleanliness and health of the city.

G. F. GRANGER,
Col. Comd'g Post.

April 22 tf

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE WOMAN IS WANTED to act as housekeeper for a small family and look after two small children. To a woman who can come well recommended a good home and good wages will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 24 tf

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.

AILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

ATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1865.

RMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PROGRESS.

we shall be in communication with the Eastern part State, with the North and the world in a day or we will now receive mail subscribers to the Pro at the following rates:

y paper, one year.....$10:00
" " six months.....5:00
kly paper, one year.....5:00
" " six months.....1:50

y must accompany all orders, or the paper will t sent.

Agents will be supplied at the rate of $6 per

ADVERTISING RATES.

transient advertisements will be charged ONE LAR a square, ten lines minion type to count a e, for each and every insertion, and the money to be paid at the desk when the matter is handed in y will not appear.

A Live Hero.

hat the history of this war shall be faithfully en out and the deeds of daring and heroism of and of armies shall be given to the world, the reign from Chicamauga to Raleigh will fill a ickens page, and the name of W. T. SHERMAN go down to posterity as among the greatest tains of modern times.

n. Grant took the supreme command of the ar- we believe, just after the terrible battle of Chic- ga, in which, if not defeated, the Union army had little to boast of. Grant gave way to Sher- , and Bragg to Johnston, the latter one of the Generals in the Confederate service. Gen. John- had a large army, which he soon disciplined and ered efficient; and though Gen. Sherman flank- him from Dalton into his works around Atlanta, bit that he had no mean antagonist. On the ch from Dalton to Atlanta we do not believe the disparity of numbers in the two armies was great, and had Johnston been retained in com- d, Gen. Sherman would not have found his h to the sea so easy; though we never doubted ability to go wherever he desired to go with the y under his command.

t when Johnston gave way to Hood, Atlanta an easy prey—though one of the most strongly ed places in the country, Gen. Sherman flank- lood out of it with but slight loss—and then menced that grand march seaward, and thence hward, which, when the details shall be given, marches, the captures, the fighting, &c., will be nowledged one of the most brilliant campaigns of ern times.

efore leaving Atlanta, Gen. Sherman announced he Richmond authorities and the world: "Hood gone to Tennessee; Georgia and South Carolina at my feet, and I go forward." Davis considered a vain boast, and after the march had commenced, re were they at Richmond that Sherman would dare undertake such a campaign, Mr. Davis' tary of War ordered the suppression of press atches announcing it, giving, as a reason, that eport of the intended march on Savannah was ly sensational, and that any newspaper allusion it would unnecessarily alarm the people. But man moved forward; and after the leaders ichmond found that he was in motion, they be- to concentrate troops and to call out the Georgia ia. The column moved leisurely on, occasion- demonstrating to the right and left, until Savan- was reached, where the entrance was more like of a victorious army returning to the capital of wn country, after a series of successes, than the oc- tion of a fortified city in the centre of an enemy's try. We think that the entire loss of the Union y, from Atlanta to Savannah, has been stated at more than 1 500 men, from all causes. In fact, s more like a pic-nic excursion, a gala day festi- han anything else; and the march was so quiet interrupted that Gen. Sherman is said to have ked, on the way, "Splendid country to loaf in."

t more rapid marches, more gigantic operations, more glorious victories were yet to be achieved. army left Savannah in January, and so rapid brilliant have been the operations from that time e present, that the mind is bewildered at an at- t to realize them. Branchville, Charleston, Co- bia, Winnsboro', Chester, Cheraw, Fayetteville, mington, Goldsboro, and then Raleigh fall before advance of this modern ALEXANDER: and now, crowning glory, he receives the surrender of Johnston, who turns over, we suppose, about 00 men, and the last and only formidable army e service of the rebellion. We would not de- from the well-earned fame of others, but we k we may be excused for claiming for Gen. Sher- a place among the first heroes of this memorable lution.

ad from our slight personal acquaintance with we think he is not only a great but a good man. h has been said by the papers in the service of , about Gen. Sherman's brutalities and bad ment to citizens, but thousands and tens of thou- s of Southern families, in his line of march, who been recipitents of his charity and kindness, will the lie to these charges. No living man can an army of one hundred thousand men through country without deeds of violence and brutality ring, but that Gen. Sherman has advised or coun- anced anything of the kind we do not believe. know that since the Union army took possess- of this city every possible kindness and protec- have been extended to citizens; and when out- , committed by stragglers in the country, have reported, steps have been promptly taken to t their repetition.

n. Sherman's work having been finished, and war now being over, he will probably soon leave h Carolina not to return, but as his brilliant aign has had much to do with bringing the le to a close, and to give our people protection, erves, and will receive, the lasting gratitude of ation, and the prayers and good wishes of all atriots in North Carolina will follow him.— Sherman is a live hero, and we doubt not but yet higher and more distinguished honors await

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lter Lenox, formerly Mayor of Washington, is prisoner in Fort McHenry, where he was con-

Still Working their Plans.

The oligarchs are hard at work. The scheme to recall the flying Governor and his Legislature having failed, the aristocracy are now maturing another plan for the appointment of a civilian as Military Governor of the State, and other plans, whereby it is hoped that the scions of the decaying oligarchy will be enabled to creep into civil positions of honor and trust. We fought the other proposition to ignore the people, and we now give fair warning that we mean to fight this.

If we are to have a Military Governor, give us a military man. Gen. Schofield will be entirely acceptable to all who are not intriguing for office themselves—and let him govern our affairs and give us such military protection as we may require until a Convention can assemble and make the necessary arrangements for a free and fair election of State officers and members to the national Congress. The civilian who accepts the military governorship of the State, is a dead man, politically, and we would advise any friend against taking a step that will so certainly lead to destruction.

When the people of the State shall, by county meetings and primary assemblies, have expressed their determination to submit to the laws of the United States, and to do all they can, cheerfully and willingly, to uphold the national authority and preserve the integrity of the Union, let them elect a Governor and Legislature, and members of Congress: and let them see to it, that none but men whose devotion to the Union is and has been above suspicion be elected to any office within their gift. Let no man who helped tyrannize over the soldiers, or prevented a free election in the camps, last August, be thought of for anything: nor should those who held the red over honest men at home by yellow tickets, or the cry of "red string," receive the least favor. We know these "patriots and property holders" will want all the offices, and we know that they already have their toadies at work, urging their claims; but we give all such to understand that in us they have a political enemy and one that will use every legitimate weapon and all honorable means to keep them in that obscurity to which their unredeemed promises to the people, and their betrayal of the confidence of the masses, has consigned them. No man who stood by Vance and Davis, and upheld them in their grinding tyranny, can expect any support or quarter from us; and we shall take care to assure the people—the honest voters of the State—were such assurance necessary, that none of them are to be trusted.

It is easy for a man to declare for peace and Union, now, but when the people of North Carolina want men for high civil station, they must look for those who were bold, defiant, and unflinching during the reign of terror that existed under the Court of Star Chamber established at the instance of Davis and Vance, last summer. We are willing that these latter day saints shall come in as privates in the ranks, but they must take back seats and be content with the privilege to vote, for the present. Men to rule must be taken from the "Old Guard."

We know that wiry politicians from other States are co-operating with the leaders of the defunct aristocracy here, to entrap and betray the loyal people of North Carolina, but the friends of the masses, those who think that all power exercised by those who govern must be derived from the governed, under our system of government, are fully posted as to all that is going on, and they will dare to expose and thwart all their nefarious schemes. This must be a government of the people, henceforth, and intellect, virtue, and integrity will be the only recommendations to distinction. This revolution has wiped out all that prestige and power which the social influence of slavery has heretofore given a portion of our people, and the sooner they realise this fact and accept the situation the better for them and the whole State. There is already a party springing up who advocate *gradual emancipation;* composed, too, of men who would have insisted on mobbing any man who had dared to advocate such policy in 1860; but we say to such that two points are already settled, viz: First, that no State can return to the Union until slavery in abolished; and secondly, that it is the settled policy of the Government to ignore all existing State governments. And every man who comes before the people of this State for votes must take sides with the Government, on these questions, or against it; and he who opposes the policy of the Government will be considered as an enemy to that restoration, peace and prosperity which all so much desire, and will be swept away by the popular voice.

We have been led into these reflections because we know that powerful efforts are being made to restore the oligarchs, those who have tyrannized over us as the instruments of Davis and Vance, to power in this State, and to warn all true and loyal men against being caught by the shallow devices of these trading politicians.

The Editor gratefully acknowledges the compliment of a serenade by one of the brass bands connected with the army, last evening, and regrets his absence from the office at the time. We have received nothing but courtesy and kindness from the Union army, and we trust and believe that the best possible feeling will soon be established between the gentlemen composing it and our entire people. May their path homeward be strewn with flowers.

We invite attention to the important military orders in this issue.

SHERIDAN AS SECOND LIEUTENANT.

The following extract from one of General Scott's old orders will be interesting at this time when the subaltern who gained honorable mention at "the Cascades" is Major General in the Regular Army:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, Nov., 13, 1857.

General Orders No. 14.

(Extract.)

* * * * * * *

VIII. April 28, 1856. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Steptoe, Ninth Infantry, commanding companies A, E, F, and I, same regiment, and detachments of Company E, First Dragoons, and Company L, Third Artillery, in all 300 men, at the Cascades, W. T., repulsed the Indians in their attack of that place. The troops landed under fire, routing and dispersing the enemy at every point—capturing a large number of their mules, and destroying all their property.

Second Lieutenant Philip H. Sheridan, Fourth Infantry, is especially mentioned for his gallantry.

* * * * * * *

PEACE! PEACE!!

CAPITULATION OF THE ONLY REMAINING REBEL ARMY THIS SIDE THE MISSISSIPPI.

GENERAL JOHNSTON SURRENDERS TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

TROOPS TO GO HOMEWARD.

GREAT REJOICING OF SOLDIERS AND PEOPLE.

We are enabled to state positively that Gen. Johnston has surrendered his entire command, probably some 25,000 men, to Gen. Sherman. The arms and public property will be delivered up at Greensboro', to an Union officer appointed to receive them, and such disposition will be at once made of Union troops as may be necessary to protect the people of North Carolina, until they can elect civil officers and again resume their full relations with the old Government.

The Confederate soldiers will, on delivering up their arms, go to their homes, and we doubt not but that quiet and order will be speedily restored. If struggling bands of armed desperadoes should continue to defy the laws, such disposition of Union troops will be made as to utterly destroy them; but we apprehend but little danger, for the soldiers in the Confederate armies will be but too glad to lay down their arms and return to their homes.

Now that peace reigns through the land, let all our citizens rally to the flag, obey the laws, and uphold and defend the national authority, and soon the blessings of profound peace and an unparalled prosperity will be enjoyed by thirty-odd millions of people.

The following orders have been kindly furnished us for publication:

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,
In the Field, near Raleigh, N. C.,
April 27th, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS,
No. 65.

The General commanding announces a further suspension of hostilities and a final agreement with General Johnston which terminates the war as to the armies under his command and the country East of the Chattahoochee. Copies of the terms of Convention will be furnished Maj. Gens. Schofield, Gillmore and Wilson, who are specially charged with the execution of its details in the Department of North Carolina, Department of the South, and at Mason and Western Georgia. Capt. Unger Myers, Ordnance Dep't U. S. A., is hereby designated to receive the arms, &c., at Greensboro', and any commanding officer of a post may receive the arms of any detachment and see that they are properly stored and accounted for.

General Schofield will procure at once the necessary blanks and supply the other army commanders that uniformity may prevail and great care must be taken that all the terms and stipulations on our part are fulfilled with the most scrupulous fidelity, whilst those imposed on our hitherto enemies be received in a spirit becoming a brave and generous army.

Army commanders may at once loan to the inhabitants such of the captured mules, horses, wagons and vehicles as can be spared from immediate use and the commanding Generals of armies may issue provisions, animals or any public supplies that can be spared to relieve present wants and to encourage the inhabitants to renew their peaceful pursuits and restore relations of friendship among our fellow-citizens and countrymen.

Foraging will forthwith cease, and when necessity or long marches compel the taking of forage, provisions, or any kind of private property, compensation will be made on the spot, or when the disbursing officers are not provided with funds, vouchers will be given in proper form payable at the nearest Military Department.

By order of
MAJ. GEN. W. T. SHERMAN,
L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

HEADQ'S. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field near Raleigh, N. C.,
April 27th, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS,
No. 66.

Hostilities having ceased, the following changes and dispositions of troops in the field, will be made with as little delay as practicable. The 10th and 23rd corps will remain in the Department of North Carolina, and Major-General J. M. Schofield will transfer back to Major General Gilmore, commanding Department of the South, the two Brigades formerly belonging to the Division of Brevet Major-General Grover, at Savannah. The 3rd Division of Cavalry corps, Brevet Major-General Kilpatrick commanding, is hereby transferred to the Department of North Carolina, and General Kilpatrick will report in person to Major General Schofield for orders. The Cavalry command of Major-General Stoneman will return to East Tennessee, and that of Brevet Major-General Wilson will be conducted back to the Tennessee River in the neighborhood of Decatur, Alabama.

Major General Howard will conduct the Army of the Tennessee to Richmond, Va., following roads substantially by Louisburg, Warrenton, Lawrenceville and Petersburg, or to the right of that line. Major-General Slocum will conduct the Army of Georgia to Richmond by roads to the left of the route indicated for General Howard, viz: by Oxford, Boydton and Nottoway Court House.—These Armies will turn in at this point the contents of their ordnance train and use the wagons for extra forage and provisions. These columns will be conducted slowly and in the best of order, and will aim to be at Richmond ready to resume the march by the middle of May. The Chief Quartermaster and Commissary of this military Division, Generals Easton and Beckwith, after making the proper dispositions of their Departments here, will proceed to Richmond and make suitable preparations to receive these columns and to provide for their further journey.

By order of
MAJ. GEN. W. T. SHERMAN,
L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

GENERAL LEE'S ARRIVAL IN RICHMOND.

The Richmond correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

Lee's arrival has been the great sensation of the day, in fact, the only one. Approaching the city from the southwest, by the Richmond and Lynchburg turnpike, the little cavalcade, composed of the fallen rebel chief and some half dozen of his staff, with about the same number of cavalry, attracted little attention until it had nearly reached the centre of the city. It was half past two in the afternoon; many people were on the streets, and the face of Lee is too familiar here for him to escape recognition. Very soon a motley crowd were following him, citizens and rebel soldiers, Union soldiers and officers. The windows and doors of houses flew open, and women waved their handkerchiefs in a sad sort of way.

Lee passed on with something of the silent, unobservant thoughtfulness of his conqueror, Grant, in his manner. At times, glancing right or left, he recognized an acquaintance and bowed slightly. His hair as white as snow, his careworn face, his jaded air, the circumstances surrounding the man, stirred the people's hearts, and we can forgive them for it. Strong men wept and women sobbed with a consuming grief. The crowd increased at every step, and by the time he had reached his residence on Franklin street, between Seventh and Eighth, it had grown into a multitude. As he dismounted from his tired horse the crowd spontaneously gave him three cheers. As he mounted the steps they called tumultuously for a speech. Lee stood for a moment on the balcony, bidding his staff good bye. In reply to the crowd, he raised his hat, bowed slightly, and the next instant the ruined soldier had passed within his door and was lost to sight. The staff rode off, the crowd dispersed, and a few moments later not even a curious loiterer was left on Franklin street. Everybody seemed at once to consider the propriety of the occasion, and left the paroled General to the solitude of his own home.

All the afternoon and evening Lee's residence has been kept scrupulously closed—not a blind open, not a sign of life about it. Occasionally some old personal friend would call, but almost invariably he would be turned away without gaining admittance. It is due to Lee to say that he entered the city with the least possible display, that he took the shortest route to his house, and that he has taken all possible care to avoid any kind of public demonstration. That he has done so from a sincere desire to observe the spirit as well as the letter of the terms of his capitulation there is no reason to doubt.

and mind the events of to-day to prove. His simple programme, and that the proudest of men fallen as conquered, has cast in their eyes disgraced, stirred them to the last depth of sympathy. He has no words that he spoke for the public ear; he has no more appeal that he makes, for he avoided them; it was his presence and its significations that moved them. It was their blasted hopes, their shattered ambition, their all as their military idol, that rode through the streets of Richmond to-day, and it is no wonder that the people wept. The animate corpse of Napoleon passing the walls of Longwood, from tears from many besides the worshippers of the Empire. Lee riding to-day, a prisoner, through the streets of the city he had so long defended, is the latest parallel of pain and shame. We mean [illegible] the people."

DAVIS' LAST.—"James' last" became a by-word, and was, up to the time of his death, quickly followed by a successor. Davis was about as prolific in proclamations as Abdiel was in novels, but the following is, so far, and we presume it will remain, his last. We reproduce it as [illegible] certainty and a modernity:

PROCLAMATION BY JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HARRISON, Va., April 6, 1865.

The General-in-Chief found it necessary to make such movements of his troops as to uncover the capital. It would be unwise to recount the moral and material injury to our cause resulting from the occupation of our capital by the enemy. It is equally unwise and unworthy of us to allow our energies to falter and our efforts to become relaxed under reverses, however calamitous they may be.

For many months the largest and finest army of the Confederacy, under command of a leader whose presence inspired equal confidence in the troops and the people has been greatly trammelled by the necessity of keeping constant watch over the approaches to the capital, and has thus been forced to forego more than one opportunity for promising enterprise. It is for us, my countrymen, to show by our bearing under reverse, how wretched has been the self-deception of those who have believed us less able to endure misfortune with fortitude than to encounter dangers with courage.

We have now entered upon a new phase of the struggle. Relieved from the necessity of guarding particular points, our army will be free to move from point to point to strike the enemy in detail far from his base. Let us but will it, and we are free.

Animated by that confidence in spirit and fortitude which never yet failed me, I announce to you, fellow-countrymen, that it is my purpose to maintain your cause with my whole heart and soul; that I will never consent to abandon to the enemy one foot of the soil of any one of the States of the Confederacy. That Virginia—noble State—whose ancient renown has been eclipsed by her still more glorious recent history; whose bosom has been bared to receive the main shock of this war; whose sons and daughters have exhibited heroism so sublime as to render her illustrious in all time to come—that Virginia, with the help of the people and by the blessing of Providence, shall be held and defended, and no peace ever be made with the infamous invaders of her territory.

If by the stress of numbers we should ever be compelled to a temporary withdrawal from her limits, or those of any other border State, again and again will we return, until the baffled and exhausted enemy shall abandon in despair his useless and impossible task of making slaves of a people resolved to be free.

Let us, then, not despond, my countrymen; but, relying on God, meet the foe with fresh defiance and with unconquered and unconquerable hearts.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. —

The Commanding General has the great satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased; that for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace, and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected, that the troops of this army and the people of North Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes, and to resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies, will be temporarily supplied, as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied for the time being with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors.—Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina there is peace.

By command of
MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adj't. General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF N. C.
Army of the Ohio,
Raleigh, N. C., April 26th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No —

To remove a doubt which seems to exist in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held as slaves are now free; and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of such persons.

It is recommended to the former masters of the freedmen to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freedmen that, when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages; or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or Military camps. They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of
MAJ.-GEN. SCHOFIELD,
J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

PRESSMAN WANTED.

A RELIABLE STEADY MAN, COMPETENT TO run Power Presses, is wanted to take charge of a large cylinder Hoe press. To a competent man good wages and permanent work will be given. Apply at Progress Office immediately.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

April 29-tf.

WANTED.

FIVE CITIZEN CLERKS, AT THE OFFICE OF THE Provost Marshal. Apply immediately.

S. M. ZENT,
April 29-1t. Lt. Col. & Provost Marshal.

WANTED.

ANY PERSONS HAVING BLANK LEDGERS OR six or eight quire blank books, in their possession will be paid for them by leaving them at the office of the Provost Marshal.

S. M. ZENT,
April 29-1t. Lt. Col. & Provost Marshal.

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

April17-tf

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT COLORED GIRL WHO HAS had experience as a nurse and who is capable of taking charge of two small children. A good home and good wages will be paid one who can come well recommended. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 24-tf.

WANTED.

A WHITE GIRL CAPABLE OF TAKING CARE of a child. To one who can come well recommended a good home and liberal wages will be given. Apply at

THE LOCAL'S COLUMN.

REMEMBER.—On receiving the order of General Howard we issued a small Extra late on Thursday evening which was eagerly sought after, and the news of Gen. Johnston's surrender and of their speedy return to their homes, spread like magic from camp to camp among the soldiers. Then went up shout after shout, rockets blazed through the air; guns were fired, and other things that would explode with a noise were improvised for the occasion. All seemed happy—rather more than happy—they were elated. A few hours have transformed the entire Federal army! They came in the dress of enemies—they came, it need be, to kill and destroy. Now they are friends—friends to protect both life and property—friends and brothers. They came in the dread panoply of war; they depart in the beautiful habiliments of peace. How strange and how mysterious is the human heart! one moment maddened with rage, insane with fury, and seeking only to wreak destruction upon all around and about it; the next, gentle as a lamb, tender as the angel of sympathy itself, and seeking only the happiness of others, deriving its greatest pleasure from contributing to the pleasure of others. Yesterday a demon; to-day an angel. The crystal dews of heaven, as they glide from the smooth white wings of the dove of Peace, fall sparkling, radiating, melting into the obdurate heart, expelling evil and enthroning good in its stead. These God-sent drops are now falling, and fulfilling their mission, and as great, so grand, so glorious is the change, that earth seems now almost a Paradise.

True, there is many a stricken heart, and many a desolate home. The dead cannot be recalled, but Time is a great soother of griefs, and though it may not entirely heal it always softens our anguish, and we cherish the memory of the dead with a sweetly mournful pleasure. They cannot come back to us, but we shall soon go to them.

PLEASANTNESS.—It is said of Wisdom that "her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace." This, then, is the day of Wisdom. The weather is pleasant—the news is pleasant—soldiers and citizens wear an air and bear themselves in a manner which plainly tell they feel pleasant. The dark hurricane of war which has swept over our land with all its blighting and destructive fury for the last four years, has died away, and in the wake of its expiring energies there breathes forth the soft sweet lullaby of Peace, in a cadence thrilling every heart, murmuring low and sweet among our hills and mountains and lingering tunefully amid our valleys, and then rising as the sweetest of incense to the hallowed Throne of a just and merciful God.

As yet we can scarcely realize the change. But yesterday "grim visaged War" frowned terribly and deadly upon us; to-day the bright and cheering smiles of Peace are gladdening our souls with strange delicious sensations. May she ever smile upon an again united, happy, and prosperous people!

OUR ELMS.—We regret to see many of our beautiful elms skinned by the horses and mules belonging to the army. Some of them are irretrievably ruined. It is true this a small matter, and we do not mention it to complain of it in the least, for we have all fared better than we had any right to expect; but the people of Raleigh are proud, not only of their oaks, but of their elms also, and we trust that, at the first suitable season, they will remove the elms that may die and that are "mortally wounded" and plant others in their places.

Our market house was bountifully supplied yesterday morning with—boxes of cartridges. We trust the army will no longer provide any such rations for us. True they pass through one very speedily, but still they are quite indigestible. We don't fancy any such food.

DISBANDED.—We learn that Col. John N. Whitford, commanding the 67th and 68th N. C. State Troops, recently disbanded his command at Tarboro'.

NOVEL PERFORMANCE.—The following is from the advertisement of the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore:

The Band of the Fourteenth Virginia Regiment, (late Lieutenant General A. P. Hill's corps,) who are in straightened circumstances pecuniarily, having been captured by the forces under General Grant at Petersburg, on Sunday, the 2d instant, will appear in the uniforms which they wore at the time of their capture, and will perform a number of national and popular airs, among which will be the "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," "Dixie," &c.

For the Progress.]

Mr. PROGRESS: In your issue of the 27th, you pay a deserved tribute to one of our most deserving general officers. To those of our command, it is considered not among the least of the facts connected with his military history, reflecting credit to him, is that General Joseph A. Cooper of the 2d Division, 23d Army Corps, raised the first company of loyal Tennesseeans that was mustered into the United States service.

W. M. B.

Provost Marshal's Office.

POST OF RALEIGH, N. C., April 28th, 1865.

I. HEREAFTER ALL ENLISTED MEN FOUND within the limits of the city of Raleigh without a pass from their company commander, approved at Regimental Headquarters, will be arrested by the Patrol Guard of the city.

II. All places of business and public resort will be closed at 7 o'clock P. M., each day, except on Sundays, when business will be entirely suspended.

S. M. ZENT,
April 29 tf. Lt. Col. & Provost Marshal.

NOTICE!!
SALE OF BACON.

I HAVE ON HAND 7 CASKS (3150 POUNDS) OF Bacon which has been inspected and pronounced tainted, and which I am ordered to sell for cash.

I will therefore offer said bacon for sale to the highest cash bidder, in front of my store rooms opposite the Progress Office on Fayetteville street, at 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday April 29th, 1865.

The Bacon can be examined at the store room above named, by persons wishing to purchase.

April 27-d2t. P. R. MINOR,
Capt. & C. S. 2d Div. 23rd, A. C.

NOTICE!

THE PEOPLE OF JOHNSTON COUNTY WILL meet at the Court House in Smithfield, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May, 1865, for the purpose of consulting together for the good of the county and the State, and renewing expressions of attachment to the old Govern-